27: Sauer--310-312 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-1-3
116, 563, 635, 651 Russia
636.63

"In the year 1783 a mandate from her Imperial Majesty proclaimed Neizshni Kamtshatka a city; ordained it the seat of government of the country under the chancery of Ochotsk offered privileges to such merchants as chose to become burghers; and instituted courts of justice, establishments better calculated to govern 300,000 men than 1500, which is about the number of male inhabitants. The governor was denominated Gorodnitshik (mayor); and his establishment consists of a secretary and writers; a Kaznatshestva (exchequer) for the receipt of the revenue, and payment of officers; a Zemskoi Sud (court of the interior), of which the Ispravnik, or captain of the district, is president, and in this court one of the natives is a member to represent the whole body; with a magistracy to regulate mercantile concerns, as already mentioned. [311]

The salaries allowed by government to the different officers are as follow:

The Gorodnitshik	- -	600 rubles.
His Secretary	- -	300
The Kaznatshae	- -	400
Ispravnik	- -	400

other officers less in proportion; some of the writers having only 24 rubles per annum.

27: Sauer--310-312 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-2
116, 563, 635, 651 Russia
636.63

Prices of Articles 1793	Kazan.	Kamtshatka.
Linen for shirts per arsheen*	18 cop.*	120 cop.

*A pood is 40 lb. Russ, or 36 lb. English. 100 copeaks make a ruble; a copeak may be reckoned little more than a farthing sterling. 9 arsheens make 7 yards.

Boots per pair	3 rub.	12 to 18 rub.
Thread stockings do.	125 cop.	4 to 5 rub.
Soap per lb.	6 cop.	60 to 100 cop.
Candles do.	8 cop.	80 to 100 cop.
Tea do.	2 rub.	12 rub.
Sugar	50 cop.	3 rub.
Leaf tobacco per lib.	5 cop.	3 rub.
Rye flour, per pood*	50	500 cop.
Wheat do.	60	800 cop.
Rice per lib.	10	100 cop.

From this statement of prices, the impossibility of an officer living upon his salary will plainly appear; he is therefore compelled to find out some method of increasing his income, at the expence of the poor natives.

One of the captains of the district, who came here with his wife and family, finding himself extremely distressed, appropriated [312] the tribute of one year to his own use, and wrote a letter to the Empress; stating, that the severity of the climate, the prices of every article of life, and the wants of his family, had compelled him to make use of the tribute, consisting of such a number of sables and fox skins for their backs and bellies, which he rather chose to do than rob the poor natives (the only alternative). He requested her pardon, and an appointment where he could live upon his salary; and the industry of his family (of no benefit in Kamtshatka) might help to repay the amount of the articles that he had appropriated to his own use. The Empress ordered the governor to give him such an appointment, and pardoned him on account of the good reasons that he assigned; but this pardon was not to be regarded as a precedent; for such mercy was not to be extended to any future person who should dare to act in the same manner.

The magistracy receives its income from the burghers and meshanin. The latter are privileged pedlers (and the colonists are of the number); the former are divided into three classes, according to the extent of the capital that they give in, upon which they pay one per cent."

636.10 - 636.88

27: Sauer--291-292 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 177, 283, 563, 824 Russia
636.24

"Twelve versts below Virchnoi Kamtshatskoi Ostrog, is the village called Milkovoi, inhabited by farmers sent from Siberia at government expence, and possessing particular emoluments, for the purpose of growing corn and pulse to supply the country. They live uncontrolled, however, and find it easier to accumulate wealth, by acting as retailers for the merchants of Kamtshatka, and going themselves on the chase for sables, &c.; than in pursuing the more toilsome labour of cultivating the earth, which they neglect. Yet they keep gardens that produce very fine cabbages, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, &c.; they also grow buck-wheat and rye for their own use, which yield abundantly; and I am inclined to think that, had they a proper inspector to superintend their business, they might with ease grow corn enough of every kind to supply not only the peninsula, but all the neighbouring country, Ochotsk, &c. Hemp grows remarkably well, which, however, I think there is no need of cultivating; for the nettle seems equally to answer every purpose. The Kamtshadals and Russians make sewing thread of it, and fabricate from it their fishing nets, which serve them, if used with caution, and properly dried, four or five years. The process of preparing it is nearly the same as that for hemp, but I think less troublesome; the nettle grows to the height of six and seven [292] feet; the fibres are much finer; and thread of equal thickness is stronger than that made of the imported hemp."

27: Sauer--310 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 177, 241, 563. Russia
636.24

"About the latter end of the year 1779, or the beginning of 1780, Major Behm returned to St. Petersburg. Major Reinikin succeeded him in the command, and wished to introduce among the natives the culture of the earth, but could not succeed; he brought potatoe seeds with him; first grew them in his own garden; and from thence they were abundantly distributed all over the peninsula, with every species of garden vegetables, which are cultivated with great success by the Russian inhabitants."

28: Sarytschew--70 T-1 (1789-90) 1806 Kamchadal
116, 177, 436 Russia
636.43

"Copper money is scarcely known in Kamtschatka, silver coin only being in use; but small notes or assignations are beginning to get introduced."

27: Sauer--310-312 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-1-3
116, 563, 635, 651 Russia
636.63

"In the year 1783 a mandate from her Imperial Majesty proclaimed Neizshni Kamtshatka a city; ordained it the seat of government of the country under the chancery of Ochotsk offered privileges to such merchants as chose to become burghers; and instituted courts of justice, establishments better calculated to govern 300,000 men than 1500, which is about the number of male inhabitants. The governor was denominated Gorodnitshik (mayor); and his establishment consists of a secretary and writers; a Kaznatshestva (exchequer) for the receipt of the revenue, and payment of officers; a Zemskoi Sud (court of the interior), of which the Ispravnik, or captain of the district, is president, and in this court one of the natives is a member to represent the whole body; with a magistracy to regulate mercantile concerns, as already mentioned. [311]

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other officers less in proportion; some of the writers having only 24 rubles per annum.

27: Sauer--310-312 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-2
116, 563, 635, 651 Russia
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Prices of Articles 1793	Kazan.	Kamtshatka.
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The magistracy receives its income from the burghers and meshanin. The latter are privileged pedlers (and the colonists are of the number); the former are divided into three classes, according to the extent of the capital that they give in, upon which they pay one per cent."

27: Sauer--306-307 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-1-2
116, 161, 563, 651 Russia
636.65

"The number of inhabitants may be stated as follows, men, women and children:

At the town (Neizshnoi) - -	548
Ostrog Tigil - -	338
Virchnoi - -	226
Bolshoiretsk - -	235
And at the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul - -	85
Colonists - - -	255
Russians - - -	1687
Kamtshadals - - -	1053
Total - - -	2740

Of the natives 351 males only pay tribute, or, rather, are living on the list of those who are tributary, according to the revision [307] made during the government of Mr. Reinikin, who succeeded Major Behm. The revisor (in 1784), by some unaccountable mistake, has frequently noted the name of one and the same person as the inhabitant of two or three villages; and from each village the tribute is exacted for this man. They have made repeated remonstrances, but in vain: this imposition, however, is the least

of their sufferings. They are compelled to pass the greater part of their time in procuring necessaries for their visitors. The governor makes his annual circuit round the peninsula, and receives a present from every individual; the captain of the district goes his rounds twice; different deputations from the courts of justice, soldiers on furlough, couriers, &c. all travel at the expence of the poor native, who is compelled to keep an extraordinary number of dogs for their conveyance. Government horses are quartered at each village, and the inhabitants must provide a stock of hay for them. Thus the Kamtshadal scarcely finds time to collect a supply of food in the fishing season for his own family."

27: Sauer--307-308 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 164, 177, 622, 651 Russia
636.65

"In 1768 the small-pox carried off 5368 of the inhabitants; and since the departure of Major Behm, the court of the interior (Zemskoi Suc) has discovered, that the Kamtshadals are indebted to government the whole tribute for the unfortunate sufferers by that disorder, and lay claims at present for the debt. The natives produce receipts; but are told, that an ukase from Irkutsk claims the payment. They appointed a delegate to lay their grievances at the feet of their sovereign; he, however, only reached Irkutsk, when he was promised redress, and sent back again: he returned last year, and is the chief of Shapinski village, a very intelligent man, and, I thought, very likely to help me to [308] some information as to their former customs and religion, which are now quite abolished; nor is their language pure."

27: Sauer--293-294 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 161, 361 Russia
636.71

"The villages on this coast [CMC: i.e., the western coast of Kamchatka] are, Tigilsk, Itshinsk, and Bolshoiretsk (situated on the Tigil, Itsha, and Bolshoia rivers). Of these the former is the most considerable, containing 45 wooden houses, and one church. The Russian charts place it in latitude 57° 55'. This, which they call a fortified town, is surrounded by wooden palisades, and was built in 1752. The num-[294]ber of inhabitants are 338, including women and children. Itshinsk also contains a church, and about 10 houses, with 50 inhabitants. Bolshoiretsk contains 37 houses, and the total number of inhabitants are 235. Beside these, there are eight inconsiderable villages, containing each three or four houses, on the west coast."

27: Sauer--309-310 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 177, 273, 439, 651 Russia
636.65

"They have long since adopted the manners of the Russians, and profess the Greek religion. Of their former customs there only exist their lascivious dances, and their impure language, with part of the dress. They entertain the greatest veneration for the memory of Major Behm, under whose command they enjoyed the protection of a father. At that time Kamtshatka was governed merely by the major and his assistant, Captain Shmaleff, without any other court of justice. The revenue of this peninsula was then 40,000 rubles annually, arising from the tribute of the natives, the profits on brandy, and the duty on furs; which sum was remitted to the chancery of Ochotsk: a trading expedition in two or more open boats was yearly undertaken by the natives, accompanied by the priest of the peninsula, to the Kuril islands; from whence they obtained sea-otter skins of a superior [310] quality, several Japanese articles, and wrought silks. The merchants who visited the peninsula brought other necessaries, and hard money for the articles of the natives. Brandy not being considered as an article of trade, but a government concern, the sale was prohibited; and, the commander or his assistant inspecting the transactions of the merchants, prevented fraudulent proceedings on both sides."

27: Sauer--296-297 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal-1-2
116, 133, 137, 361, 563 Russia
636.71

"The little harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul is to the north [CMC: in Avacha Bay]: its south bluff cape is extremely conspicuous; and the buildings upon the spit of land before it are clearly discernible. This harbour is in every respect convenient for giving ships all kinds of repair, as also for obtaining fire-wood and fresh water. If all its good qualities are considered, I think it may be pronounced the most convenient in the world. Six or eight ships of war might be conveniently moored in it head and stern: the only inconvenience (if it may be so called) lies in the amazing toughness of the ground; for if the anchor be heavy, and out any time, it will probably be found necessary to heave a strain on the ship to weigh it. The south of the harbour is bounded by a narrow neck of low land running out from the eastern shore in a western direction, covered with wooden houses and balagans; at the extremity of which is the entrance, 38 fathoms wide, and six and a half deep: ships may pass so close to this point of land, that a man may leap on shore. The west side is a projecting narrow mountain of moderate height trending to the south, terminating in a bluff head, upon which it a battery of three guns, and a flag. [297] From this extremity a shoal extends south about 100 fathoms. The north, which is the head of the harbour, is bounded by a valley, in which are the government magazines, barracks, and the dwelling houses of the commander and chief inhabitants. To the east, it is bounded by lofty mountains covered with wood to the very summit; namely birch, mountain-ash, hawthorn, dwarf-cedar, rose-bushes, &c. On this side

are several springs of very pellucid water rushing down the mountains into the harbour, and these are very convenient watering places.

The bay is bounded to the north-west by the extensive plains of Avatsha, where two rivers discharge themselves into it; namely, the Avatsha and Paratounca. At the estuary of the former, the Kamtshadals, who formerly resided in the harbour, have their present habitations; while the troops of the garrison possess their late dwellings."